

Abdomen dark brown to brownish black, the hypopygium slightly paler. Male hypopygium with outer half of mesal face of basistyle with several very long delicate setae. Outer dististyle expanded outwardly, the outer apical angle a slender curved hook; lateral flange narrow, applied to margin of style, the outer end free; border beyond the flange microscopically serrulate; inner style outwardly narrowed to an obtuse point. Phallosome with aedeagus small, slender; apophyses somewhat shorter, appearing as narrow pale blades, their tips acute.

Habitat. INDIA (Assam). *Holotype:* ♂, Sirhoi Kashong, Manipur, 7,500 feet, July 11, 1960 (Fernand Schmid). *Paratopotype:* 1 ♂, with the type.

Limnophila (Elocophila) fumigata is generally similar to *L. (E.) bicolorata* Alexander, *L. (E.) fascipennis* (Brunetti), and *L. (E.) pluriguttula*, new species, differing from all in the unusually heavy wing pattern and in the antennal coloration. Of the above the male sex is known only in *fascipennis* where it is quite different from the present fly.

Notes on the Genus *Neodiplocampta* Curran and Certain Other Bombyliidae. Part I

F. M. HULL, University of Mississippi

So far as I am aware only two species have been placed in the genus *Neodiplocampta*, Curran. These are the genotype species *roderi* Curran from Porto Rico, the wing figured by Curran (1934), and the species *paradoxa* Jaenicke. As I have before me six species none of which can be those named above I include notes and descriptions on some of these as a preliminary to the preparation of an illustrated key to species.

Neodiplocampta (Agitonia) sepia n. sp.

A large species with large, quite broad wings which are almost wholly sepia save for faint hyaline areas in the marginal and posterior cells.

Head: Brownish black, the pile of front, face and antennae black with appressed, scattered, brownish yellow scales intermixed on face and front. First two antennal segments brownish yellow, third blackish, its base short conical, the style long and slender. Occipital pile appressed, scanty, scale-like yellowish. Face conical, with a bare, yellow brown strip from each antenna down the sides; proboscis extends barely beyond apex of face. Thorax black, feebly shining, the pleuron more brownish. Pile scanty, yellowish appressed with additional scattered fine, erect black hairs; anterior collar of pile, long, dense, brownish yellow. Notopleuron with black, and upper mesopleuron with longer, bristly, yellow pile; metapleural pile black. Legs dark brown, the bristles black, the femora with some fine, appressed black pile. Wings exceptionally broad, almost wholly dark sepia, the middles of discal, posterior and more particularly the submarginal cells faintly subhyaline; second vein and anterior branch of third more strongly contorted than in generotype; alula reduced. Abdomen nearly twice as long as generotype species, black with pile like mesonotum.

Type: a male, and one paratype female. Nova Teutonia, BRAZIL, Dec.-Feb. 1964-1965. (Fritz Plaumann). In collection of author. Because of its aberrant and atypical form it may be assigned to a new subgenus: *Agitonia*, under *Necodiplocampta*.

Eclimus (Arthroneura) tridentatus n. sp.

Head black, grayish pollinose, pile of front and face, long, fine, loose, and black; pile of occiput and gena abundant, long, fine, gray-white. Antennal pile black, third segment as long as first segment, tapered sharply on dorsal aspect near the apex. Sides of oral cup shining black. Palpus quite large, especially the leaf-shaped apical segment. Proboscis long and slender. Thorax dull black; mesonotum with fine, crinkled, curled, pale, appressed pile and scattered, very fine, erect, black hairs. Pleural pile pale except for some black hairs on upper mesopleuron; knob of halteres blackish. Legs black, with matted appressed gray white pile of perhaps slightly flattened hairs, some erect

white pile and with black bristles. Anterior tibia with well developed black spicules. Wings hyaline, the anterior border narrowly black to apex of first submarginal cell. There are three conspicuous, sharply delimited, blackish spots extending down or backward from fore border, one of these extends to end of second basal cell and borders the cells beyond, another extends over and just below the anterior cross vein and widely on each side of it, the third extends over and just below the base of the submarginal cells. There is an additional small black spot at base of second and third posterior cells. There are three distinct submarginal cells in each wing of material on hand. Moreover there is a rectangular bend in the lower vein of discal cell with strong, backward spur in both wings. These characters together with the large leaf like ovate palpus is made the basis of a special subgenus, of the genus *Eclimus*.

Type: a female 10 mi. East of Auburn, CAL., Placer Co. 1958. In coll. of California at Berkeley. Paratype female, Black Mts, 6 mi. N.E. of Pose, Calif. May 1st 1962. In collection of author. I wish to thank Frank Cole for the opportunity of studying this interesting fly.

I propose the name *Bryodema*, new genus, for the giant, thick-bodied, very robust bee flies hitherto going under the name *Ogcodocera valida* Wied.; from *Ogcodocera* sensu stricto, of which I have 3 species before me, it differs besides the very thick body and giant size, in the closed and stalked, or narrowly open first posterior cell, the position of the anterior cross vein, very strongly oblique and placed at the outer sixth of the discal cell. All of the 3 species of true *Ogcodocera* before me, including the generotype, and which range into southern Brazil, are of very nearly uniform size, flattened body, basally swollen third antennal segment, and the first posterior cell is open maximally. The anterior cross vein lies very near the middle of the discal cell and is almost rectangular. All three species are very small indeed compared to *valida* Wiedemann.